THREATENING PREPARATIONS OF FRANCE AND PRUSSIA CONTINUED.

OLLIVIER'S ULTIMATUM

ACTIVITY OF THE BOURSE.

Quieter Feeling-The Emperer's Move ments-The French Demand. PARS, July 12. The Meeling to-day is quieter, though the

Bourse at midnight continued excited. Restes The Emperor has exrived at the Telleries. The Prussian Embassador has returned from

Olivier declines to receive, as guage of reace the King's withdrawal of his sanction of Hohenzollern's candidature, unless he docs it as the King of Prussia instead of as the head of this family.

Michelet, in the Rappel to-day, days "the Plebiscite means peace," and pleading for epeace, says "if doubted, let the vote be re-

The Spaniards are apparently unconcerned about the situation. The position of Italy is uncertain. Prussia will establish a camp of twenty-five thousand men at Larrache. At Cherbourg all the vessels in the harbor

keep banked ares. The evening fournals say that the first Prus sian army corps has been ordered to march to ses on the Rhine.

A letter from Prim dated the 8th says: "I never supposed that France could be so impressed in this matter; but Spain cannot without shame draw back: so En avant et vive l'Espaone."

It is stated that the Orleans . Princes are a tive in Hohenzollern's candidature.

The Latest.

Paris July 12-2 o'clock. It is reported that the question has been amicably adjusted. Bourse active. Rentes 70. An English Doubter.

LONDON, July 12. The Telegraph says: "Were Prussia to reply precisely as France requires, it would not be a guarantee of peace."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 12. Admiral Dahlgren died last night of diseas

of the heart. Claude Hamilton, actor, was found dead is the President's grounds .to-day, with a wound in the neck.

The massacre of miners in Wyoming Territory is confirmed.

SENATE. In the Senate, the bill giving the Mobile and

Pensacola Railroad land passed. One hundred thousand was appropriated fo public buildings at Little Rock, three hundred thousand at St. Louis, one hundred and fifty thousand at Leavenworth, and one hundre thousand at Trenton N. J.

There were no Southern nominations to-

HOUSE. In the House, the Georgia bill was referred -

to a Committee of Conference.

The Conference report of the army approoriation was adopted.

The twenty-nine millions in the conference report of the Funding bill was rejected; ": a op-

position being mainly from the West and South, on the ground that compelling new banks to use new bonds was unjust. The rejection of the Conterence Committee's Funding bill, it is thought, kills it. Blaine has appointed the same committee for a new confe ence.

THE PEKIN MASSACRE A HOAX.

LONDON, July 12. Later dates from China make no mention of the reported massacre of Christians at Pekin: and the whole story is now believed to be a

A REVOLT OF CONVICTS.

RICHMOND, VA., July 12. Last night, while twenty convicts from the State prison, at work on the Chesapeake and Ohio Raffroad, were being marched to their cabins, one of them wrested a gun from one of the guard named Swartz and shot-him dead. A fight ensued between the guard and convicts, when several of the latter were wounded Ony two of the convicts made their escape.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Intelligence from Aspinwall reports the loss of the steamer Ecuador. Her boiler exploded, and seven lives were lost. The smallpox, at last accounts, was spread-

ng at Valparaiso. There was a serious riot yesterday, between the whites and blacks in the Eighth ward of New York. The police were for a time beaten off, but they finally arrested the ringleaders. None were killed.

THE CANVASS IN ORANGEBURG.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. BRANCHVILLE, S. C., July 12. There has been a general waking-up in the Radical camp here since the nomination of Judge Carpenter, for Governor, by the Reform

Convention. The leaders of the Radical party are using every indecent means to embitter the feelings of the colored man against the whites. They preach to them the absurd doctrine that they will be reduced into slavery again if the Reform party succeed in electing their candidates. They know that the election of Judge Carpenter is certain, unless they can instill their shameless lies into the minds of the colored man, and thus embltter him against the Reform party. But the colored voters are only hearing one side of the question discussed now, and whenever the other side is heard by

that they will see their error, and rally for justice and honesty. The crops here are suffering very much for the want of rain. Corn is burning up, and unless we get rain soon will not make more than half a crop. Cotton does not look as well as it did at this time last year, and there will not be as much made as was anticipated by some. Riogis very backward, and unless there is a change there will be comparatively little

them, and the gran corruptions of Radicalism

exposed to their view, there is no doubt but

A NOBLE VINDICATION.

General Kershaw and the Union Reform Movement.

To the Editor of the Banner of the South: SIR-You have seen tit, in the exercise of the responsible position of a public journalist. to brand me with the imputation of deserting my principles for the greed of office. Your paper finds circulation chiefly among those whose good opinion I value next to the approval of my own conscience. Hasty and uncharitable as has been your attempt to degrade me in the estimation of your readers, you cannot, as a Christian, decline to give me the poor privilege, wholly inadequate though it be, to repair the wrong you have done me, of recording in your paper a simple statement of the tacts, that my friends may draw their own de-

There never has been an emotion of my heart, or a throught of my mind, not entirely in accord with the principles and opinions which caused me to advocate the secession of Sosthi Carolina in 1850, to vote for it in 1860, and to offer my little all for its support, from April, 1861, to April, 1865. That it pleased God that I should survive the war, indicated to me that I should sarrive the war, indicate to the mast I had still duttes to perform, and to them, as responsible to Him, and not unto man, I have been, ammow, and shall kenceforward address mysolf. I could see but one object before me, and that was to alleviate, in any and every concreble way, the sufferings of my country nen. It was this sentiment which induced and in July 1865, to accept the parole of President Johnson as a prisoner of war, and to take, with my brother officers, at Fort Warren, what is known as the "agency oath." This eath, which was taken by accept the property of the coath, which was taken by accept the property of the coath, which was taken by accept the coath of the coath, which was taken by accept the coath of the coath, which was taken by accept the coath of the which was taken by every voter and every officer under the provisional governments established in the States by President Johnson, pledged the affant, thenceforth, "faithfully to and detend the Constitution of the States and the Union of the States thereunder," and, in like manner, to "abide by and althfully support all laws and proclama-tions which have been made during the existtion of slaves." When I had taken that oath, I regarded that as a citizen duty required me tokical with emancipation and the surrender of the right of secession "as accomplished facts, having the force and obligation of Jaw." When the Reconstruction acts imposed negro suffrage upon the people of the South, I believed that it would be fastened upon us as a permanent feature of the American constitution, which required that to bring them in the remains with the Republicanism of other harmony with the Republicanism of other lands. Believing that, I then advocated the solicy of acquiecting in the inevitable; and ieeking to direct the newly created power into ust and proper channels, to bring it is be ist and proper channels, to bring it in har-lony with the social and material interests of ociety as then existing, rather than to stand society as then existing, radio, idly by and see. It perverted to the most ma-illy by and see. It perverted to the most ma-lignant antagonism, and the vilest purpes so of

lignant antagonism, and the vilest purpes soft corruption, by foreign adventurers. How far I was right or wrong, let the acnals of the Scott dynasty in South Carolina, resting alone upon the votes of the African, declare.

The people of South Carolina made no effort to agert or to control the progress of the Reupon the votes of the African, decarre.

The people of South Carolina made no effort to avert or to control the progress of the Resonstruction acts. They contented themselves with denouncing their iniquity and the unconsitutionality. Alas! alas! this has not arrested their progress. An appeal was finade against them to the people of the United States in the late Presidential election. In common with other Democrats, I appealed to the colored, people to vote for their own disfranchisement, but, sad to tell, they wouldn't do it. They had not yet reached that point of sublimated magnanimity. The majority of the white people of the country, too, deaf to the appeals to their pride or prejudice of race, affirmed the policy and principles of the Reconstruction acts. The Supreme Court recognized them as law, and all the South "accepted the situation." The Fitzeenth amendment to the constitution, however, adopted, has acquired the form of law ever, adopted, has acquired the form of law-has been accepted as law in the practice of all the States, and can never be reversed, but by revolution or repeal. To which of these mea-sures do you. sir, invite us, as means of main-taining the "Principles of Right, of Justice, of Truth, which we practiced and upheld in the nast?"

past?"
What were those principles? The right of we lost it by the war, and surrendered it when we accepted life, property and civil law, conditioned with the amended oath of allegiance.

The justice of self-government under the condition and law set out the second that constitution and laws of our latters, as con-strued by Calhoun? When the perfection of human reason is attained, in the age of mil-lennial giory. I believe we may hope for a res-toration of that justice.

The truth that human slavery is consistent with Christian morality? By the constitution-

al enactments of the people of South Carolina-in convention assembled, in 1865, that has been rendered a mere abstraction, which I

care not to discuss.

I know of no party in the South whose banner is inscribed with the watchwords "Repeal or Revolution," and because I see no hope for South Carolina to escape from grovelling ruin, poverty and despair, in any other way, I have aided in elevating the bloodless banner of "Union and Beform," and have at my side, care not to discuss. thank God, the best and brayest of those who upbore the Conquered Barner, until God and reason bade them furl it. That my friends abroad may judge of the justice of your critiabroad may judge of the justice of your criticism. I have traced my thoughts in connection with the events of the past few years, that they may comprehend my course in the late convention. My friends here know that I yent into that convention to take no leading part, but to aid in preserving the ancient landmarks, while promoting the proposed reform. In order to do so the more advisedly, I have endeavored to put in writing what I believe to be the principles upon which those who approached the subject from our stand-point could invite the co-operation of the colored people, without whose assistance the whole movement was an impracticable absurdity.

If then follows the resolutions which General

[Then follows the resolutions which General Kershaw introduced in the convention, on the evening of its organization, and which have already been published.]

If I know what truth is, these declarations embody truth, and, thus believing, neither the tongue of slander, misconstruction, the falling away of friends, the vituperation of enemies, the gibbet, nor the stake can make me unsay them. You, sir, can find in these resolutions that which justifies you, in foro conscientie, in imputing to me a conscious desertion of principles, impelled by "the greed of office." Will you have the goodness to explain to your readers how that greed of office was to be satisfied by a resolution, which, by its terms, looked only to the exclusion from office, not only of nnsay them. to the exclusion from office, not only of myself, but of all who held similar open satis When you have done that to your own satis

lf, but of all who held similar opinions faction. I beg you to consider, with what com placency you may, that your pen has plumed the most malignant shaft that ever rankled in the bosom of as true, as consistent, as faithful, as disinterested, as devoted a son of the South as any who has endured the agony of her sub-jugation. J. B. Kershaw. Camden, S. C., June 28, 1870.

DECLINE IN BUILDING MATERIAL .- It may be an interesting item of information that building materials of all kinds have fallen in price considerably. The New York Commercial Bul-

letin says: Bricks have declined nearly fifty per cent from the highest point; lime and cement thir ty-three per cent., and building-stone of th various descriptions nearly thirty per cent. The average decline in lumber during the past year may be estimated at from eight to ten per cent.; and if we go back to the period of the greater inflation, at from twelve to twentyfive per cent. Builder's hardware, gas fix-tures and plumbing materials have experienc-ed an average decline of some fifteen per cent. during the past year, and fully twenty to twenty-five per cent, from the highest point. The decline in paints may be estimated from that of the two staple articles, white lead and linseed oil. The former sold during the war for twenty-three cents; two years ago at fourteen and a half cents per pound, and the wholesale price is now ten and a half cents per pound, showing a decline of some thirty per cent. from the medium rate. The latter is now sellfrom the medium rate. The latter is now sell-ing at eighty cents per gallon; a year since the price was one dollar, and two years ago it fluc-tuated between one dollar and five cents and one dollar and twenty conts per gallon; show-ing an average decline, for that period, of about twenty-five per cent. PARIS GOSSIP.

FRENCH FAILINGS -- THE EMPEROR AT ST. CLOUD -- GENERAL GOSSIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] PARIS, June 25.

One of the many publications belonging to the Punch family describes perfectly the political simution. A Tower of Babel, with work men wrangling and accomplishing aothing, represents the Corps Legislatif. The leaning Tower of Pisa, the Cabinet. The debate on the Mount St. Gothard tunnel was apparently all arranged beforehand; not a word was uttered to cause Bismarck to forego his bathing exparsion to England-not a voice forbid the banns which the rallway goes to unite Berlin with Florence. Italy will love Prussia so long as the French troops remain at Rome, and this transfer of affection makes the "Gauled" ande wince. Gothe said once to Napoleen the First, that what distinguished the French was First, that what distinguished the French was neither their military exploits nor ballet dancers, but their geographical blunders. The discussion in question proved it, as both ministers and honorable members displayed as much exact information as to the whereabouts of the mountain, as the relation between Lenterden Steeple and Goodwin Sands. The Fersian Steeple and Goodwin Sands. eign Secretary assured the "proud sons of Helvedia" that France would support them in maintaining the neutrality of the Federation. Possibly such as it was respected in 1799 and

makataining the neutrality of the Federation.
Possibly such as it was respected in 1799 and
1816.
The event of the day is the joint letter of the Orleans Princes, addressed to the Chamber, demanding as a right, and as simple citizens, to re-enter France. There is passed from hand to hand a copy-of a letter addressed by the Emperor to M. Ollivier, requesting him to allow the Princesto return. If the letter be not true, it is known to express Napoleon's sentiments. The nation is for leaving open all doors to all exiles, and, by so doing, his Majesty—would be heaping coals of fire on the heads of the organization of the princest of the beggar, withdrew it full of "brouna," removed the gold and placed it where he was desired. It is a good subject for next season's exhibition of paintings.

In the fine are equire change they might seal it." Napoleon plunged his hand into the pocket of the beggar, withdrew it full of "brouna," removed the gold and placed it where he was desired. It is a good subject for next season's exhibition of paintings.

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In the fine are vien others assist me and require change they might seal it." Napoleon plunged his hand into the pocket. It is a good subject for next season's exhibition of paintings.

In the fine are equire change they might seal it." Napoleon plunged his hand into the pocket. It is a good subject for next season's exhibition of paintings.

In the fine are equire change would be heaping coals of fire on the heads of his opponents. Exile did not prevent the res-toration of Louis XVIII or Napoleon III, and the Orleanists would no more conspire at Neully than at Twickenham. They have no party in France, and would be as curious and as harmless as the ex-King of Spain. Thiers once stated that there is no longer any judgment for princes. In the barbarous ages, they were immolated, and, in civilized times, they were deprived of power, the better to be de-stroyed.

It is not a hopeful sign, when France begins to indulge in banalities of the type of being "the finest pisanthry under the sun." Yet the Minister of Public Works, on the passing of a bill to form a loop-line of rallway, availed him self of the occasion to state that "Europe envied France her railway system." The assertion will astenish the Brouns, in Belgium, Germany and England, whose maps are "grid-ironed" with railways. It is the flattering unction, "thank God, we are not as other thank of the resemblement in the nations are," that leaves Frenchmen in the rear. It constitutes the supremacy of the Slamese, and is the defence for the "Happy Dispatch," in the House of Commons of Japan. France claims to march at the head of ideas; t would be better could she march at the head of reforms. Last week a parliamentary committee reported in tayor of executions taking place within the prison. On the report becoming nearly law, exception was taken to the clause requiring a jury to witness the decapitation of the criminal—that jurors would consent to be fined, rather than witness the the lugubrious spectacle. In something like diagust, the promoter of the measure threw it up, and for the future the guillotine will work outside the wall, and the prurient taste of a select public gratified. Formerly it was an aristocratic privilege to be executed inside the prison. Heary IV granted this favor to Marshal Biron, and Louis XIII to the first Christian baron—the Duke Montmorency. If the people do not see the execution, they will not believe it. For a long time the French hesitated to credit the death of the First Napoleon, and several still doubt that the Duc de Praslin, who murdered his wife, committed suicide of reforms. Last week a parliamentary commit who murdered his wife, committed when in prison. It was not always the 'low-er ten' that assisted at public executions. When the Marchioness of Brinvilliers was led, barefooted—en chemise—the halter round her neck, through the streets of Paris, she found, seated around the scaffold, several of her lady friends in full-dress, among others Madame de Sévigné, who came to find a distraction in the closing scene, and to whom the Marchloness disdainfully observed: "Oh! it is a beautiful spectacle truly, is it not, my

good friends?" Kings and Queens did not hesitate formerly to mix with the people and enjoy the tragedy. Manners come from above.

Dr. Nélaton, having insisted on the Emperor going to St. Cloud, the latter had to obey marching orders, and has there arrived, important with self-seep as the great had not could ing still, in slippers, as the gout had not quite departed. The residence at this chateau is the only occasion the Imperial family has for laying aside the pomp and circumstance of court life. The "Windsor of France" is not the prettiest of the city's outskirts—the old part of the village is very old and nasty, difficuit of ascent. The palace is an Italian villa, built by a Florentine family in the sixteenth century. It passed into the possession of the Farmer-General of Finances, who bought it for one million of francs, and expended two he embellishing it. This functionary had only one ambition—to entertain the grand monarch and his brother. In October, 1658, his dream was realized but a great loss. On the royal and his brother. In October, 1658, his dream was realized; but at a great loss. On the royal guests retiring, Cardinal Mazarin Lquired, how much the chateau cost the proprietor? Fearing to raise suspicion, he replied, one hundred thousand crowns. Next day, the Cardinal sent an order for this amount to the proprietor, and a dogment to sign convenient he rule. and a document to sign, conveying the villa to the King's brother. The Cardinal was never afterwards asked to dinner by the out-going tenant. It was here that Henry III was assassinated by the monk Clement, who, hav-ing given a petition to the King to read, drew a polgnard from beneath his mantle, and drew a polgnard from beneath his mantle, and plunged it into the King's stomach, from where Henry took it and stabbed the monk in he head. The latter was instantly dispatched by the body-guard and his body thrown into the court-yard. Blucher occupied the palace during his residence in France, and went to during his residence in France, and went to sleep in Napoleon's bed, boots and spurs, and paraded the rooms, followed by his favorite dogs. It was a little vandalism, which the French remember yet. At the foot of the grand staircase is a large painting, by Muller—"The reception of Queen Victoria by the Emperor and Empress." It was in the Salon de Venus that Napoleon I held the council to select another wife, after his separation from Josephine, and the gallery of Apollo is historical for Napoleon III receiving the result of the national yete which made him Emperor, and national vote which made him Emperor, and the Empress the golden rose from the Papal Beranger has sung that the Tuilerles is "only an inn for kings"—St. Cloud may be regarded as the half-way house for monarchs taking their adleux. Napoleon I, Charles X,

and Louis Philippe all passed that way.

The only prominent topic in matters Continental is the recent meeting of the vegetarians at Berlin, or as they are called in French, ans at Berlin, of as they are cauted in French, lingumistés. France has many eccentrics, but they do not form co-operative societies to propagate their views. There are taxpayers to be found in the city, real Pagans, who believe in Jupiter; that Neptune rules the waves, and one, when afflicted with influenza, sacrifices a cock to Esculapius! The légumistés fiere are only these when sommand a heefstel or a to Esculapius! The légumistés fiere are only those who cannot command a beef-steak or a mutton chop At Berlin, the vegetarians washed down cabbage and artichokes with the purest of water—beer, wine, &c., being prohibited; possible the statues consider they belong to the order mamimiferce. One can understand the Pythagorean delicacy of certain Hindoos, who naturally abstain from flesh, for fear of encountering a relative in a cutlet, but among the Prussians a Doctor Beer made a great sensation, by boldly advocating an occasional beef-steak for a change. He was nearly "devoured" and asked his interrupters, did they "take him for a head of celery." This saved him; the enemy did not wish to be blown up by their own petard. Shortly a great internaby their own petard. Shortly a great interna-tional meeting will take place at Munich. Parls was first thought of, but owing to the drought, vegetables being scarce, and water limited, was passed over. Among the toasts honored, the founder "of the sect is ever omit-

ted." The omission can be supplied at the next merry meeting, by drinking to Assyria and its former potentate. "Where Nabuchadnosor, king of men, Reign'd, till one summer's day he took to graz-

employed, bobbing for eels and gudgeon in has ponds, in the centre of France, where he has a beautiful property. His son has arrived in the kingdon. He is a navy man en passant

something of the Swiss admiral order—and pending the act of abdication, he and the whole army of the State, sixty men when on a war footing, fare sumptaously every day at the table d'hote of an hotel, at three francs per head. The heir apparent is a prince, aged twenty-three, married a twelvemonth to the

twenty-three, married a twelvement to the Duke of Hamilton's sister. He is like an overgrown school-boy, and, with his brows, ought to have tarried at Jericho till their beards were grown.

A young couple, falling to obtain the consent of their hard-bearted parents, resolved to die. They put a few Jewels "un the spout," and with the proceeds ordered, in the gentle-man's avertment, outle a Lucullian support. and with the proceeds ordered, in the gestic-man's apartment, quite a Lucullian supper. Having eaten and drank to the full, they re-tired to a small room, closed every crevice, and lit two pans of charcoal. In the middle of the night, Chioe, whether suffering from the fumes of champagne or charcoal, or both, had such a splitting headache that she smashed a such a splitting headache that she singular a few panes of glass to let in air. This disturb-ed the deep steep of her lover, who rose, up-braided her with being afraid to die, after their oaths to de so, stabbed her with his clasp-knife and bolted. Thus the course of true

knife and bolted. Thus the course of true love never did run smooth.

The day after the Emperor arrived at St. Gloud he took a little walk abread by himself. He was solicited by a beggar in a portion of the park which is not reserved for alms. The beggar's arms were paralyzed, and after Napoleon had dropped a gold cein bearing his name in the pocket of the beggar, the latter, suspecting by the sound that the contribution was uncommon, asked his benefactor was his charity a piece of silver. "No." said the Emperor, "it is gold." "Will you then place it in this pocket on my right, as I fear when others

had for an opposite neighbor a lady, whose hair, as it fell in graceful curls, he admired. One evening after dinner the lady went out, and the artist descended from his atetier, followed her, expressed his admiration for her head of hair, and begged he might be allowed to paint it. The lady after a moment's reflections. to paint it. The lady, after a moment's reflec-tion, removed her chignon, handed it to the artist on the understanding to return it with-out delay—to never again address her, as her husband was horribly jealous and would cer

tainly kill him.

The poor Viscountess Laujuinais died a short time ago, of smallpox. Her husband relates that a lady, on visiting her dressmaker, was enchanted with some robes, in manue slik and lace, made for the deceased. On hearing of the death of the Viscountess she exclaimed. "It is frightful—one has not even time to wear their dresses."

Two ladies' maids, in course of conversation,

one remarked that the mistress of the other was nothing but a miser. "It is not true," retorted maid No. 2, "for my mistress bought a new set of teeth yesterday."

"Prisoner," said the judge, "what have you

to say, in reply to the charge?"—of shop-lifting. "Nothing, Monsieur, only that this is the eighth time I have been brought up before you, and I hope you will be indulgent."

At Baden, a lady of a certain world, and a

At Bacen, a lady of a self before the green-table, and in a voice, destined to reach the galleries, said, "I desire to put this Napoleon on a figure of my own age." "Impossible, on a figure of my own age." "Impossible, Madame," replied the amiable croupler. "the roulette has only 36 figures." Trop de zêle.

THE REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

List of South Carolinians to be Relieved.

The special bill for removal of disabilities. eported by Senator Robertson, and which, on Friday passed the Senate, contains about three thousand seven hundred names, including the following from South Carolina:

Chester County—Wm. H. Anderson, Wm. H. Bradley, Francis D. Coleman, Chas. S. Brice, Edward C. McClure, Jas. W. Kee, J. Edward Wylle, Wm. McDonald, J. B. McGill, Giles J. Patterson, A. P. Wylle. County-Thaddeus Andrews,

Patterson, A. T. Orangeburg County—Thaddeus Andrews,
Orangeburg County—Thaddeus Andrews,
Wm. E. Williams.
Spartanburg County—Wm. Alexander, Javan
Bryant, A. W. Cummings. John Bankston Davis, David R. Duncao, John R. Gossett. John
T. Walker, Elias Wall, Dr. John Winsmith,
Leal J. Miller.

Richland County-John Alexander, John D Caldwell, Andrew C. Davis, Peter Glass, James Graham, G. P. Kirkiand, M. L. Lafar, Charles Logan, J. J. McCarter, John A. Shiell, James D. Tradewell, W. B. Lowrance.

Logan, J. J. McCarter, John A. Shiell, James D. Tradewell, W. B. Lowrunce.
York County—James Bynum, Arthur A. McKenzie. Wm. M. Kerr.
Colleton County—Robert Black.
Pickens County—Thomas R. Brackenridge,
Harvy J. Anthony, Thomas Dillard, E. H. Griffin, James E. Hagood, Stephen D. Keith.
Mars Bluff—J. B. Brunson,
Edgefield County—John E. Bacon, John Hurit. John Huit.

ik. John Huit. Marlboro'-Charles P. Townsend. Lexington County-J. H. Koon, John Pox. Reuben Harmon, J. H. Hendrix, John C. Kershaw County-William Douglass Ander

on. Greenville County.—J. Iz. Westmoreland, Vm. K. Easley, E. F. Stokes, James A. Moore, Varren P. Pool.

Warren P. Pool.
Newberry County—A. M. Rivers.
Society Hill—J. F. Drake.
Anderson County—J. D. M. Dobbins, J. C.
Whitefield, A. O. Norris, W. S. Shaw, Elijah Webb, John Wilson.
Oconee County—Wm. F. Erwin, L. B. John-jon, M. F. Mitchell, Robert A. Thompson, saac Wickliffe.

Isaac Wickliffe.
Fairfield County—R. E. Ellison, James B.
McCants, James H. Rion, William R. Robert-Charleston County-V. J. Forbes, Samuel H.

Kingman, James Simons, N. B. Tobias.

Marion County—Robert D. Graham, Thoma . Moody. Laurens County—W. C. Harris. Chesterfield County—Alfred M. Lowry, W

. Mulloy, R. T. Morgan. Williamsburg County—Wm. L. Lee. Sumter County—R. S. Millett, M. B. Moses James S. G. Richardson. South Carolina-T. J. Pickens.

Senator Sawyer also presented the petition of General M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, for removal of disabilities, but there being indications of opposition, his name was subsequently withdrawn.

-A letter to a New York paper from South Pass, Wyoming, June 26th, says that some of the followers of Red Cloud and Medicine Man had made a raid upon that town and plundered the inhabitants of \$15,000 worth of property, principally cattle. The writer makes some sarcastic allusions to the entertainment of Red Cloud in Washington, the expenditure of fifty thousand dollars upon him and his party, and adds: "That was really a splendid and profitable investment of public funds, and people here, who are attacked and robbed by Indians on one side while the United States collector 'goes through' them on the other, regard Red Cloud's visit to Washington, its cost, and its result with a very peculiar favor. As the big Indian was sent home even more dissatisfied than when he set out, it is altogether probable he will make things tolerably lively for the prople of Wyoming this year." The Washington Star thinks that the news which comes from the West of a general Indian war impending on the plains cannot surprise any one who knows anything of Indian character, and carefully noted the talks which passed between Red Cloud and the representatives of this government during the late visit of that chief to Washington.

Asign'd, till one summer's day he took to grazing."

—Leading colored men in Richmond, Va. have established a secret temperance organization, separate and distinct from all white institutions of the kind in the State.

THE CAROLINA DEAD.

Names of our Soldiers whose Graves at Gettysburg can be Identified. 4

The following list, for which we are indebted o Mrs. Brown, the secretary of the Hollywood Memorial Association, of Richmond, Va. shows the names of the South Carolina sol dlers buried at Gettysburg, whose graves can he identified:

T. J. Wurren, Company -, 15th Regiment. Nicholas Hill, Battery A. Lieutenant M. P. Buzzard, Company B, 3d

Regiment. Lieutenant G. F. McDowel, Company F, 2d Lieutenant W. F. Wessin, Company -, 15th Second Lieutenant George C. Brazington

Company H, 2d Regiment.

Joel Miller, Company —, 7th Regiment.

H. Vanderford, Gompany H, 15th Regiment.

J. C. Wansill, Company —, 8th Regiment.

E. M. or W. Burgess, Company H, 15th Regiment. E. Aames, Company —, 8th Regiment. Captain T. C. Powe, Company C, 8th Regi

ment. R. W. Person, Company C, 2d Regiment. Lieutenant W. R. Thomas, Company K, 3d . Regiment. Sergeant — Roberson, Company E, 15th Regiment.
J. H. Cassan, Company A, 2d Regiment.
J. F. Eady, Company G, 15th Regiment.
Captain H. C. Pulliam, Company B, 2d Regi-

ment Lieutenant - Mondymady, Company F, 3d Sergeant S. K. Wearrell, Company F, 8th Regiment.
E. P. Pulley, Company B, 3d Regiment.
Sergeant W. Isbell, Company C, 2d Regiment.
W. W. Koon, Company I, 15th Regiment.
Lieutenant A. A. Fuller, (James's Battery B.)

George W. Smith, (Jordon's Battery,) Compa

George W. Smith, (Jordon's Battery,) Company E, 21st Regiment.

J. Bligh, Company D, 2d Regiment.
W. E. Felder, Company D, 2d Regiment.
W. E. G. Fulmer, Company F, 34th Regiment.
Sergeant T. L. Butler, (Cavalry,) Company —,
2d Regiment.
G. W. Parker, Company F, 1st Regiment.
R. M. Love, Company G, 2d Regiment.
H. W. Wilkerson, Company H, — Regiment.
Sergeant D. R. Ryan, Company E, — Regiment.

J. W. Polk, Company E. - Regiment W. R. Allen, Company E, — Regiment. Sergeant John C. Mayo, Company G, 1st Regi-

ment.
T. A. Rhodes. Company —, 1st Regiment.
P. M. Nell (Parker's Battery.)
J. B. Longbridge (Parker's Battery.)
Felix Reulan (3d Company, W. A., of New Or-Corporal J. M. Dance, Company E, 1st Regiment. C. Hamman, Company A, 1st Regiment.

C. Hamman, Company 3,
T. Hays (Bhett's Battery.)
W. P. Casey (Rhett's Battery.)
William Layman, Company —, Rei
W. A., of New Orleans 2d Company.
S. Martin (Rhett's Battery.) \_ Regiment. S. Martin (Rhett's Battery.)
P. Hill. (Battery 3d.) Company B.
W. P. Miller. (Battery 3d.) Company B.
J. W. Stewart. (Battery 3d.) Company B.
Sergeant M. Y. Wolt, (Battery 3d.) Company D.
Y. L., (Culbertson's Battery 3d.) Company C.
E. R. Stokes, (Battery 3d.) Company F.
J. W. Toarthe (Battery 3d.)
Lieutenant R. R. McCowner. (Battery) Company C.

Lieutenant B. B. McCowan, (Battery) Compa Walker, Company D. 3d Regiment. A. H. Starnes, Company D, 3d Regiment. Captain T. J. Vance, — Company, 1st Regi-

ment.

B. R. Smith, Company M, 7th Regiment.

Sergeant W. L. McCurrie, Company M, 7th
Regiment.

M. C. McCuil, Company K, 8th Regiment. M. McP., - Company, 8th Regiment.

THE BABY-FARMING HORROR.

Forty Infants Murdered by One Wo man-Unnatural Fiendishness of an Adopted Mother-Advertising for Ba bies to "Bring Up"-Reaping a Harvest of Death-Appearance of the Mur-

[Correspondence of the New York World.] LONDON, June 25.

"They have been making a great row about the fellow at Denham who killed seven people: what do wan say to a woman who has killed forty children?" This inquiry was addressed to me by Policeman X. Y., 987, and as in reply I expressed my ardent anxiety to see this iemale Herod, he kindly piloted me to the Lambeth Police Court, and there pointed out to me a woman in the dock, aged about thirtythe dwoman in the dock, aged about thirly-five years, of plain, but not repulsive, appear-ance. This was the great baby-farmer, of whose exploits I have already written you some ac-count, Mrs. Margaret Waters, alias Willes, Hur-ley, Walters, Ellis, Oliver, Blackburn and Fort. As you are aware, this woman was originally arrested on the charge of starving to death only one infant, an illegitimate child committed to her charge by a Miss Jeannette Cowan; but facts that have since come to light make it probable that she is guilty of the murder of the loss than forty infants, whom she took for o less than forty infants, whom she took for 5 each, "which includes everything, and a parent's loving and tender care." At the time of this woman's arrest, her house was found to contain several infants, all of whom were being gently shoved along the road to death by the aid of "Paregoric Elixir" and other similar appliances. For four years, it appears, this amiable dame has been conducting the ousiness of baby-farming

ADVERTISING FOR BABY BOARDERS. Her mode of operation was to advertise, un der one of her many names, her willingness to adopt an infant, on the payment of a premi-um of £5. She would appoint a meeting at some railway station with those who replied to these advertisements, and would there make the bargain, which was to the effect that the infant and the money should be handed over to her, and that no questions should be asked on either side. She did not ask where the child came from; the party who disposed of it was not to ask where it was to be taken. In this manner, as has now been ascertained, forty children have passed into this woman's hands during the last four years. What has become of them? Well, what has become of some of them has been ascertained.

THE BOARDING-HOUSE.

The house where this woman lived was in a secluded spot, called Frederick terrace, Brix-ton; within a few yards of the house are some vacant grounds, called Myatt's Fields; and in these fields, and in other places close at hand, have lately been found the bodies of no less than seven infants, all of which have been at least partially identified as the remains of children who were given to Mrs. Waters, with £5 each, in order to receive "a mother's tender care and love." The evidence against the wocare and love. The evidence against the wo-man seemed to be perfectly conclusive. Her servant, Ellen O'Connor—a miserable creature, only fourteen years old, and reminding one forcibly of Dick Swiveller's marchioness—testiservice, three months ago, "there were seven infants, and the number shortly increased to eleven. Mrs. Waters used to go away from home, and, when she came back, she would bring a new baby with her.

TAKING THEM TO THEIR LONG HOME. "One night Waters took two of the children, who were very ill, away from the house; when she came back she brought some of the clothes of the infants with her, and said she had taken them home." Afterwards away another infant, and returned and about three weeks ago she took a fourth chilid away in the same manner. The suppo-sition is that the woman administered to the infants enough "Paregoric Elixir" to kill them; took them into the fields, and left them them; took them into the neids, and left them to perish. The servant was in the habit of going to the postoffice to get letters addressed to "Mrs. Uliver;" and when Waters had read these she generally burned them.

SOME CORRESPONDENCE. Luckily, however, she neglected to destroy all her correspondence, and a number of let-ters were found in her house and read in court. One of them makes an appointment with her "at the Loughborough road station, on the London, Chatham and Dover line, June 11, at 4 P. M.," and adds, "please walt in the first-class waiting-room, and wear a white ker-

chief round your neck in a conspicuous man-ner. I shall wear a blue striped shirt and a frock coat." Another, from a woman, says: "I should be pleased to have you take my child. I would give £5 with her." One of the letters written by Waters to a woman who proposed to give her a baby, is as follows:

May 16.

Madam—In reply to your letter I beg to say we should be very pleased to adopt your baby; we love children very much, and would do all in our power to secure the happiness of the little one. I should like very much to see you, so if you will write, saying where and when I can do so, I shall feel obliged. Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain, yours sincerely,

And another of Survey. And another as follows:

And another as follows:

In reply to your letter I beg to say that it would give me great pleasure to adopt as my own your little boy, if he is not too old. You omitted to state the child's age, and I wish for one as young as possiole, that it may know none but ourselves as its parents. The child would be well brought up, and carefully educated; he would have a good trade, and be to us in all respects as our own.

We have been married seyerial years, but have no We have been married several years, but have no family. We are in a comfortable position, have a good business, and a home in every way calculated to make a child happy. We are both very fond of children, and should you entrust your fond of children, and should you entrust your little one to my care, you may rely upon his receiv-ing the love and care of a mother. Any place you like to appoint for an interview will suit me. I can meet you at any time you please, and should be very glad to have the matter settled as soon as nossible. Houlest here are constructed.

Hoping to have an early reply,
I am, sir.
Respectfully yours,
R. OLIVER.

REAPING THE DEAD HARVEST. On the 10th of May, a police constable found the body of one of the infants whom "the love and care" of Mrs. Waters had deposited in a hedge close to the footpath in Myatt's Fields.

hedge close to the footpath in Myatt's Fields. The body was covered with a napkin and a handkerchief, which were proved to belong to Mrs. Waters. On the 17th, a laborer found in the same neighborhood the body of another infant. On the 26th of May, a policeman found near the same place a basket containing the body of a male child, and on the 6th of June, in the same place he found a page ray. June, in the same place, he found a paper par oel within which was the body of a female infant. On the 12th of June, at a spot not far distant, a man found a paper parcel, tied with string, containing the body of a male child, and, on the following Sunday, a boy found another paper parcel containing the body of a female child. On the paper were written the words "Mrs. Waters;" and a handkerchief, a rug, a piece of red fiannel, a night-gown, and a little chemise, found with the other bodies, were all identified by "the small servant" as being the property of her mistress, who was so "very fond of children." The mother of one of these murdered children had been found and was in cel within which was the body of a female inchildren." The mother of one of these murdered children had been found and was in court. She produced the following paper, given her by Waters: "4th of March, 1870; received the sum of £4, for which I take this child, and I promise to adopt it entirely as my own, never again to give it up, but always to strictly study its present and future happiness. Signed, Fanny Stewart."

FOUNDLING ASYLUMS-A REMEDY. Now, it is in Christian England, and not in Pagan India, that these things are done. Hin-doo mothers used to throw their infants sometimes into the Ganges, and Christian England compelled them to cease from making this sacrifice to their god. But now the mothers of Christian Engiand give their babies to lin-gering and cruel deaths at the hands of the Mrs. Waterses of the kingdom. The children thus disposed of are almost always illegitimate, and where one Mrs. Waters is found out and punished, a hundred escape. The one practi-cal remedy for this evil is a remedy that England is as yet too self-righteous to adopt. It there were foundling asylums, at the gates of which every mother who is not a wife might leave the child which was the witness of her shame, there would be an end of baby-farming.

DICKENS IN PRIVATE LIFE. His HabitS of Living-Why He Sepa-

rated from His Wife-The Day of His

A correspondent gives the following remi. iscences of Charles Dickens in 1851: In his own house Mr. Dickens was at that time apparently the happiest of men, and he was certainly the most genial of hosts. Of difficulties and troubles which afterward came

nothing was then suspected. Mrs. Dickens was a beautiful woman of about five and thirty; of fair Saxon complexion, large lustrous eyes, finely chiseled features, her figure inclining to embonpoint, graceful in movement, cordial in manner, motherly to excess, perhaps, when the children, according to English custom, came romping into the dining-room at dessert, and very attentive to her husband. The sister of Mrs. Dickens was present, and another lady. I never saw a happier family in England or America. Everything was well ordered. The dinner was capitally served. The host said grace before the meal. At his own table Dickens was the best of talkers. No man ever told grace before the meal. At his own table Dickens was the best of talkers. No man ever told a better story. He had that genial, hearty laugh which Montaigne says never comes from a bad heart. Of his children, down to the baby, he was excessively fond, holding them on his knees, toasting the elder in wine, and giving himself to their humors with delightful

At that date the personal habits of Dickens were those of the average English gentleman. He was abstinent from breakfast to half an hour before dinner. This was his working time. He told me that four hours at his desk time. He told me that four hours at his desk and four hours adeld—on foot or on horseback, rarely in a carriage—was the rule of his working life. He took brandy and seltzer before dinner; drank, as everybody drinks in England, sherry with his meats, and port at dessert; sat long at table; enjoyed his cigar; spent an hour perhaps in the drawing-room at the conclusion of the evening—and then, retiring to his study, read, smoked, and sipped brandy and water till his bedtime at midnight.

Later in life, since the unfortunate separa-tion from his wife, and particularly during the last years of his residence at Gadshill, his habliss became more confirmed. He drank more often. His liquors were of the choicest kind. Wines of rarest vintage were stored in his cellars. Highly spiced beverages came to be liked, and he was vain of his skill in com-pounding them. The "cider cup of Gadshill"— a drink composed of cider, limes, brandy, pineapple, toasted apples, lemon peel and sugar— became famons as a specialty of the place. A friend of mine, who spent a day and night at Gadshill last year, a gentleman to whom Dick-ens felt under great personal obligations, and for whom he may therefore have emphasized his hospitality, describes the visit as a continu-ed bibulous festivity from noon till midnight. There was the cider cup on arriving at half past 12 P. M.; sports in the open air till 2, when came brandy and water—a long walk through the fields till 6, when curacoa, with other liqueurs, were served—dress, dinner from 7 till queurs, were served—dress, dimer from the 10, with every variety of wines—coffee and cigars, and then pure spirits, or various compounds of spirits, until bed time.

If any inters from what I have written that Charles Dickens was an intemperate man, in the usual acceptation of the word, whether in this country or in England, he mistakes my meaning. Dickens was never drunk. His in-

meaning. Dickens was never drank. His-in-tellect was never obluscated by excess. But he "enjoyed life." He lived indeed too fast. This he himself felt, and hence his long walks of from six to ten miles a day to counteract the effects of the indulgence. For the last twelve months of his life he had been increasing in stoutness. He noticed this, and fearing what it portended, increased his hours of exercise. It would have been better had he begun at the other end.
Charles Dickens's life, like his works, was

moral. It was not religious. What Dean Stanley sald about him in the Westminster Abbey sermon, one would like to know. How Appey sermon, one would like to know. How religion got into a man who never went to church, never kept Sanday sacred, never read his Bible, never affiliated with religious people, would be as great a mystery as Miss Tabitha Bramble's. "How the thunder," she wrote to her friend, "could have spolled the beer, when the door was double-locked, I can not conceive." But as a moral man, respected y his neighbors, loved by the poor, fore mos by his neighbors, loved by the poor, foremost in works of charity, free from social vices, and as regardful of the rights of others as of his own, Charles Dickens is worthy of all praise. He was free from the too common sin of using profane language. In true loyalty to friend-ship, he was never surpassed. Quick to take offence, he was equally quick to forgive. No man was freer from envy; no man truer to his instincts.

The ugliest feature in his life is his treatment of his wife. Mr. Wells, his business partner and most intimate friend, told me last year

could neither be explained nor forgiven. The could neither be explained nor forgiven. The causes of the separation are perfectly well known. Miss Hogarth, own sister of Mrs. Dickens, who had always lived in the family from the time of the marriage, was too much the favorite of the head. For years this was the subject of discord until it ended in separation. Mrs. Dickens removing to Gloucester Crescent, London, while Miss Hogarth remained at Gadahill to the last. No charge of a criminal respect was ever made. Dickens paid his wife \$500 a year. The children of whom eight are fe60 a year. The children, of whom eight are living, went at their option from one house to the other, the sons mostly residing at their mother's house, the daughters with their fach

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

er. A correspondence was kept up between husband and wife, and Miss Hogarth frequent-ly saw her sister at her own (Mrs. D.'s) house. It was the refusal of Bradbury & Evans to pubsh Dickens's "statement" in the columns of lish Dickens's "statement" in the Community Punch that caused the quarrel, ending by his withdrawal from Household Words, and commencing All the Year Round. Although Charles Dickens, Jr., married Miss Evans, the seniors never after the outbreak spoke to each

The day of Dickens's death was the anniversary of the railway accident in which his life was in peril, and from the shock of which it is thought by friends he never recovered. Those who have heard him depict the scene will never forget how, as the fearful interest grew and the climax approached, he would rise from the table, his face flushed, his eyes kindled, his words falling one by one, like "first drops of a thunder-shower," and act the part of the several sufferers to whom he len a helping hand. It was not the accident upon the railway, however, that caused his death even remotely. The real causes are definite and precise. He worked too hard and lived too fast. Abstinence and rest might have given him two decades more of life. He tried these a year ago, and at that time staved of the other tracks. The day of Dickens's death was the anniverthese a year ago, and at that time staved off the threatened attack. But the old habits of life and work returned, the system was more and more overstrained, and the result, effu-sion of blood on the brain, long predicted by medical men, brought about the inevitable end.

Shipping.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. The Al American Tern WM. S. HILLES, The Al American tern war so the Surgess, Master, having a large part of her cargo engaged, will sail with dispatch for the above-named port. For Freight engagements apply to J. A. ENSLOW & CO., in 1911

FOR NEW YORK-ON WEDNESDAY.

The fast screw Steamship "CATHE-RINE WHITING," Howes, Commander, will sall for New York on WEDNESDAY, July 18th, at 6 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 2, UNION The CATHERINE WHITING will connect with The CATHERINE WHITING will connect what the Liverpool Steamship WISCONSIN, of Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION'S LINE, salling July 20. Insurance by the Steamships of this line % per

cent.
The Steamship ASHLAND, Crowell, Commander, will sail on the following Wednesday, July 20, at 6 o'clock P. M.
For Freight engagements or Passage, having a limited amount of Cabin accommodations, apply to WAGNER, HUGER & CO., No. 26 Broad street, or to WM. A. COURTENAY, No. 1 Union Vidaryes.

FOR FLORIDA.

(ONCE A WEEK.) VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSON VILLE, PILATKA AND ALL POINTS ON ST. JOHN'S, RIVER.

The Steamer DIOTATOR will sail on and after the 5th July for above places every TUESDAY EVENING, at 8000005. Fare from Charleston to Savannah, includineals and berth, \$3.

FOR SAVANNAH, BEAUFORT AND PACIFIC LANDING, EDISTO AND ROCKVILLE.

Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C.
C. White, will sail for the above places as follows:
TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Ediste,
Rockville, Pacific Landing and Beaufort.
THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Pacific
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Freight to Edisto reduced 50 per cent.
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The Steamer PLANTER, Captain
T. Foster, is now receiving Freight
Accommodation Wharf, and will leave on
Hunspay Morning, the 1sth inst., at 5 o'clock.
Freight and wharfage prepaid.
For Freight or Passage apply to
RAVENEL & HOLMES,
17 Fast Pay july12-2D&C FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND.

The steamer PLANTER, Captain t. T. Foster, is now receiving Freight to Accommodation Wharf, and will leave of Thursday Morning, the lath inst., at 5 o'clock. Accommodation

ACCOMMODATE
HURSDAY MORNING, the lath inst., at
Freight and wharfage prepaid.
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COR EDISTO AND ENTERPRISE, T VIA JOHN'S ISLAND FERRY, CHURCH FLATS, YOUNG'S ISLAND, BEAR'S BLUFF, &c. J. H. Proctor, is now receiving Freight at Accommodation Wharf, and will leave as per the following time table, until further no-

CHARLESTON.

On Thursday, the 7th inst. at 12 M.

On Monday, the 11th at 4½ A. M.

On Thursday, the 14th at 7

On Monday, the 18th at 10

On Thursday, the 21st at 12

On Monday, the 25th at 4

On Thursday, the 25th at 4

On Thursday, the 25th at 6

EDISTO.

On Friday, the 8th inst at 11

On Treaday, the 12th at 4

A. M.

On Treaday, the 21th at 4

A. M. day, the 12th .....at On Friday, the 22d.....at
On Tuesday, the 26th....at 

Accommodation Wharf.
N. B.—Freight and wharfage payable on the july5-2sw4thl TESSELS SUPPLIED WITH CABIN AND

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